

GEORGE E. WISE  
DEFEATS HADDON  
BY 584 MAJORITY

Is Elected Commonwealth's  
Attorney to Succeed Late  
Mintree Folkes.

CARRIES THREE OUT  
OF FOUR WARDS IN CITY

Democratic Committee's Action  
Conceded to Have Injured  
Haddon's Chances.

BOTH MEN ISSUE STATEMENTS

Victory for True Democracy, Says  
Wise—Haddon Bows to Will  
of Majority.

For Commonwealth's  
Attorney

George E. Wise..... 3,526  
T. Gray Haddon..... 3,272  
Wise's majority..... 584  
Total vote cast..... 7,128

George E. Wise was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the City of Richmond yesterday to serve the unexpired term of the late Mintree Folkes, defeating T. Gray Haddon, the candidate selected by the City Democratic Committee, by a majority of 584 votes.

Mr. Wise, although a life-long Democrat, had declined to ask nomination at the hands of the party committee, having been advised by his friends against such a course. His victory over the party nominee was generally interpreted last night as a rebuke to the action of the City Democratic Committee in declining to allow both candidates to run on an equal footing.

DRIFTING AWAY FROM  
PARTY SOLIDARITY

In its larger aspect, the victory of Mr. Wise reflects a drifting away from the idea of party solidarity as regards municipal elections. As far as a Democratic organization exists in this city it was admittedly directed towards securing Mr. Haddon's election, and his defeat was looked upon last night in political circles as a blow at the organization.

The contest between the two candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney injected life into an election which would otherwise have been featureless. The thirty-one precincts cast a total vote of 7,128—a vote considerably larger than is usually polled at a general election.

The other Democratic candidates in the city, having no opposition, were elected as a matter of course. These are: Henry D. Beck and Eiben C. Folkes, Administrative Board; Herbert L. Hulce, City Collector; James E. Cannon and Louis O. Wendenburg, State Senate; and Edward R. Fuller, Graham R. Hobson, J. P. Jones, William M. Myers and James H. Price, House of Delegates.

WISE AND HADDON  
ISSUE STATEMENTS

At this time," said Mr. Wise last night, "I can only say that I am profoundly gratified to my many friends and loyal supporters, and that I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of this important office to the very best of my ability. I consider it more a victory for true democracy than for me."

Chairman Clyde W. Saunders, of the City Democratic Committee, declined last night to comment on the election. The committee, he said, will meet tomorrow night to prepare a statement that will be addressed to the public. "The returns show that Mr. Wise has been elected Commonwealth's Attorney," said Mr. Haddon, "and I most cheerfully bow to the will of the majority. To those who voted for me I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks. For those who voted against me I have the kindest feelings."

HADDON FAILED TO PILE UP  
MAJORITY IN CLAY WARD

A post-mortem analysis of the vote polled by the two candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney points to Clay Ward's comparatively small majority for her native son as the determining factor in his defeat. Although Clay was the home ward of both Mr. Haddon and Chairman Saunders, of the Democratic committee, and presumably the stronghold of the Haddon forces, it gave the latter a majority of only 316 in a total vote of 2,150.

On the other hand, Lee Ward, where Mr. Wise was conceded to be strong, gave him double the vote it gave Mr. Haddon. Of the 1,552 votes cast in Lee Ward, Mr. Wise polled 1,245 and Mr. Haddon 607—a majority for the first-named of 638. The two candidates ran neck and neck in Jefferson Ward, Wise polling 829 votes and Haddon 824. It had been generally predicted that Jefferson would roll up a considerable Haddon majority.

WISE CARRIES THREE  
OUT OF FOUR WARDS

In Madison—the home ward of Mr. Wise—the winner polled 855 votes to his opponent's 608. This ward was looked upon as neutral territory. Mr. Wise lives in Forest Hill, on the extreme southern boundary of South Richmond, and his residence in the ward, which includes much territory north of the river, was not regarded as a determining factor in his favor.

Summed up, Mr. Wise carried three of the four wards—Clay, Jefferson and Lee—losing only Clay, the home ward of his opponent. Jefferson Ward went to Mr. Wise by the narrow margin of 19 votes. Mr. Wise carried eight-

Wins Fight at Polls



GEORGE E. WISE,  
Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond.

NORFOLK COUNTY DEALS  
FUSIONISM DEATHBLOW

Straightouts, Backed by State Democratic Committee, Win Decisive  
Victory at Polls.

PROF. C. T. JORDAN ELECTED

He Comes to Senate From Ninth District, Defeating W. H. Landes, Surprise in Botetourt, Where Republicans Sweep County.

The election of W. C. Corbitt to succeed himself in the State Senate from the Thirty-third District, composed of Norfolk County and the City of Portsmouth, yesterday, marks the end of Fusionism as a controlling factor in the politics of Norfolk County. Harry L. Alexander, Fusionist, who refused to enter the primary on September 25, ran as an independent, and was defeated by a majority of 500.

Corbitt was backed by the Straightouts, and was recognized by the State Executive Committee as the regular party nominee. The Straightout candidates for the House of Delegates, Q. C. Davis and Channing Hall, were also elected. The Straightouts won control of the party machinery in Norfolk County in the primary without a contest, the Fusionists refusing to make a contest.

JORDAN DEFEATS SENATOR  
LANDES BY 525 MAJORITY

As had been forecast early in the campaign, Senator W. H. Landes, of Staunton, was defeated for re-election in the Ninth District by Professor C. T. Jordan, Independent, who declined to recognize the legality of Landes's nomination. The district is composed of the Counties of Augusta and Highland, and the City of Staunton. Jordan had a majority of more than 500.

Jordan waged his fight on the new tax system, which was supported by Senator Landes, and also bitterly attacked Governor Stuart for his views on prohibition. Landes was ill during a part of the campaign, and was handicapped to some extent. Jordan was supported by the Republican organization.

CONRAD HAS NARROW  
MARGIN IN ROCKINGHAM

One of the closest senatorial fights of the day was in Rockingham, where George N. Conrad, a prominent lawyer and prohibition leader, won out over George N. Earman, Republican member of the House of Delegates, by less than fifty majority. Conrad was defeated four years ago by Senator John Paul. At that time he lost Harrisonburg by 150 majority, but yesterday he carried the town by fifty.

The prohibition issue was one to the front in Rockingham, although all the legislative candidates were "dry" men. Dr. C. H. Rolston succeeds himself in the House, but his colleague will again be a Republican, Professor Frank J. Wright taking the seat vacated by George N. Earman.

BARLEY'S DEFEAT WAS  
SURPRISE OF THE DAY

The defeat of E. V. Barley, Democrat for re-election from Botetourt for the House, came as a big surprise. The Republicans swept the county, electing their entire ticket. J. R. Duhrman, who defeated Barley, has a majority of 300. The Republicans have made several gains, particularly in the Southwestern counties, but full returns have not been received.

CLOSE RACE BETWEEN  
BUCHANAN AND ANDERSON

In the First Senatorial District the race between John Preston Buchanan, Democrat, and Robert A. Anderson, Republican, is close, with the chances on the face of the returns slightly favoring Buchanan. Full returns are not

VILLA MAY SHELL  
DOUGLAS, IS RUMOR

Coupled With Report That Funston Is Preparing to Interfere, Causes Apprehension.

TWO U. S. SOLDIERS WOUNDED

Next Attack on Aguaprieta. Carranza Stronghold, Expected to Occur To-Day.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., November 2.—After a day of comparative quiet following repeated fighting during last night, the Villa army before Aguaprieta late today bombarded General Calles's garrison for a brief period. This at first was believed to be preparatory to a fifth assault upon the Carranza stronghold, but developments early to-night indicated that General Villa had decided to wait until to-morrow before making another attempt to storm the city.

Two American soldiers were wounded to-day by Mexican bullets, while Major-General Funston, who arrived today and assumed command in Douglas, and Brigadier Thomas F. Davis were endangered by stray bullets while on a tour of inspection of the United States Army border line.

Private Harry Jones, of Company C, Eleventh United States Infantry, who was shot in the stomach while on patrol duty yesterday, died to-day from his wound. The condition of Louis F. Taylor, a citizen, also shot in the spine while observing the fighting from the United States custom-house, was said to-night to be critical.

FUNSTON REMOVES U. S.  
TROOPS FROM TRENCHES

Three hours after the Villa bombardment began this evening, Major-General Funston removed the American troops from their trenches on the international boundary. This move, coupled with reports that Villa intended shelling Douglas, and that General Funston was preparing to interfere in Mexican affairs, caused apprehension.

It was stated, however, that no move was contemplated against the fighting Mexican factions unless either was guilty of an overt attempt to endanger American lives and property.

Many women whose homes were spattered with bullets during the firing around Aguaprieta last night left the city. General Funston ordered all civilians kept out of a zone within range of the boundary, while houses on the exposed mesa facing the boundary line were cleared of occupants.

Infantry battalions were shifted to strengthen the United States Army position facing the Mexican battle field. Four troops of cavalry ordered from Naco, Ariz., arrived this evening. Three other troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry have been ordered from Columbus, N. M., to further re-enforce the American border troops.

VILLA PROVIDES FOOD AND  
WATER FOR HIS MEN

General Villa made every effort to provide provisions and water for his thirty and half-starved men, and he apparently had succeeded this afternoon. The water supply at Gallardo Ranch, destroyed two weeks ago by General Calles's men, was restored, and a large supply of flour from some source reached his line. Villa distributed provisions to his men to-night.

The damage thus far done to Aguaprieta appeared to observers on the American side to be confined to two half-shattered windmills, a few obliterated adobe houses, in which a number of women and children camp followers were killed, and to torn places in the wire entanglements where Villa's Yaquis attempted to storm the town last night.

Losses of the Carranza forces in last night's fighting were reported by General Calles at forty-five killed and several wounded. Although unofficial reports stated his casualties were 250, Villa dead and wounded in large numbers were scattered over the desert outside the barbed-wire entanglements surrounding the Mexican town.

American army officers who witnessed last night's fighting pronounced the firing between 3 and 6 o'clock this morning the most violent they ever heard of. Villa opened on the western trenches at Aguaprieta with every gun available in support of a final rush by Yaqui Indians. Calles replied with every weapon in his garrison, and Douglas trembled under the vibrations.

NO ADDITIONAL ORDERS  
SENT TO FUNSTON

WASHINGTON, November 2.—War Department officials conferred over General Funston's reports of the situation at Douglas to-day, but no additional orders were sent to him. He will constitute his instructions about retreating fire into American territory according to his own judgment, but under no circumstance will cross the border without special authority.

COTTON MEN IN GREENVILLE

Textile Manufacturers and Operators to Number of 1,000 Gather for Exposition.

GREENVILLE, S. C., November 2.—Cotton textile manufacturers and operators, to the number of 1,000, from the South and New England States gathered here to-day for the Southern Textile Exposition. Exhibits pertaining to many phases of the industry are on display. To-morrow the board of governors of the American Manufacturers' Association will meet, and Thursday the convention of the Southern Textile Association will take place. Various attractions affecting the industry are expected to keep most of the delegates here until Saturday.

SMALLER COUNCIL  
TO CONDUCT WAR

From Three to Five Members of British Cabinet Will Be Intrusted With Responsibility.

ASQUITH STILL CONFIDENT

Sir John French, He Says, Commands Nearly 1,000,000 Men in France.

LONDON, November 2.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, to-day delivered before the largest assembly of the year his widely heralded and much discussed statement on the progress of the war. The Premier's speech was a characteristic one. His most important declaration was that the war will be conducted by a Cabinet committee, from three to five members, which will consult with the full Cabinet on questions of the most serious nature.

It is taken for granted that Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be members of this council. The plan was expected and seems in the nature of a compromise to meet the criticism that a Cabinet of twenty-two members is unwieldy.

TAKES HIS FULL SHARE  
OF RESPONSIBILITY

With respect to the Dardanelles operations, the Premier insisted upon taking his full share of the responsibility. These operations, he said, were designed to influence the Balkan situation, open the way for supplies for the Russians and strike a blow at the heart of the Turkish empire. The allied forces at the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith pointed out, were holding up 200,000 Turks. But he gave no indication of what the future policy would be on this important section of the war front.

Sir Edward Carson, the former Attorney-General, was listened to with almost as great attention as was Mr. Asquith, with the expectation that he would throw more light on the reasons for his resignation. Those who awaited his explanation were not disappointed.

Sir Edward declared that the Cabinet's slowness in deciding upon the policy of aiding Serbia was the main reason for his disagreement. He asserted that the country was anxious to know whether its resources of men and materials were being used to the best advantage. He described the Cabinet as a machine utterly incapable of carrying on a war. He questioned whether the government was justified in embarking upon the Dardanelles expedition, and spoke of the failure at Suvla Bay as the most disastrous of the war.

REITERATES CONFIDENCE  
IN OUTCOME OF WAR

Premier Asquith reiterated his confidence that the allies were going to carry the war to a triumphant issue, but warned the country that the nation's financial situation was serious, and that greater sacrifices must be made to sustain the burdens imposed by the struggle.

The Premier declared Sir John French now commanded nearly 1,000,000 men in France, and that the situation in the Dardanelles was receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing, but as a part of the larger strategic question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans. Great Britain and France, he said, were in full agreement not to let Serbia "become the prey of the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria."

Mr. Asquith said he strongly believed the recruiting plan of the Earl of Derby would make compulsion unnecessary.

Announcement was made by the Premier that former Premier Venizelos of Greece on September 21 had asked France and Great Britain for 150,000 men, with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize.

TOTAL CASUALTIES  
AMOUNT TO 377,000

Mr. Asquith said the total casualties in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000.

He asserted the Germans had not made a net gain of a foot of ground since April.

Reviewing the work of British submarines in the Turkish waters, the Premier said that in the Sea of Marmora they had sunk or damaged 2 battleships, 5 gunboats, 1 torpedo-boat, 8 transports and 157 supply ships.

The Premier accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in failure, with the loss of several capital ships. He said this attack was made after full investigation and consultation with naval experts, and that it was sanctioned by the government, notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of the government's principal naval adviser.

"It is true that to-day some parts of the horizon are overcast," he continued. "This, like other wars, has been full of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things—a proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overflowing reservoirs of courage."

Mr. Asquith referred to the small coterie of professional whippersnappers "which kept our enemies supplied daily with a debt of falsehoods." The government, he said, had no interest in concealing anything subject to the one overriding consideration that its disclosure would assist Great Britain's enemies.

NEARLY MILLION MEN  
UNDER FRENCHE'S COMMAND

"How do we stand to-day?" asked the Premier. "In August of last year we were prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. In the operations described in Field Mar-

WOMEN LOSE FIGHT  
TO GAIN SUFFRAGE

Suffrage Amendments Defeated  
in Three States by Big Majorities

Amendments to the Constitutions of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to enfranchise women have met with apparently overwhelming defeat at the hands of the voters, while the amendment to the Ohio Constitution for State-wide prohibition met a similar fate.

In New York State the vote on suffrage from 5,687 districts out of 5,713 in the State, gave 241,028 for and 321,418 votes against the measure. The returns undoubtedly indicated also the defeat of the project to adopt a new Constitution.

The Republicans have a safe majority in the New York General Assembly, and three Republican Congressmen were elected—N. S. Gould in the Thirty-sixth, H. S. Snell in the Thirty-first and W. S. Bennett in the Twenty-third District.

In Massachusetts on the suffrage amendment the vote from 938 precincts out of 1,140 was 95,077 for and 178,102 against. The election for Governor at midnight appeared to be close. Returns from 938 districts out of 1,140 in the State gave McCall (Republican) 183,332, and Walsh (Democrat) 183,075. The missing districts are in sections where McCall is expected to show great strength.

Pennsylvania returns were slow, but the defeat of suffrage was indicated.

ated by an overwhelming majority. Early returns in the majority election in Philadelphia indicated the election of Thomas B. Smith, Republican.

The indicated majority for Harrington, Democrat, for Governor of Maryland was 5,000 in the city of Baltimore shortly after 11 P. M. No reports from the Maryland counties had been received.

Ohio political leaders estimated the majority against prohibition would be 50,000. George Puchta, Republican, was elected Mayor of Cincinnati.

Detroit, Mich., voting on a plan to purchase the local street railroads, showed from eighty-nine precincts out of 202 14,351 votes for and 14,618 against the measure.

In New Jersey the Republicans gained two State Senators, which will make the next Senate stand thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats. President Wilson went over from Washington to vote at Princeton. The indications pointed to a Republican victory in the next State Assembly.

In Kentucky, where a Governor is being elected, both Republican and Democratic leaders are claiming victory. The latest returns, however, showed that A. O. Stanley, Democrat, was leading the Republican nominee, E. P. Morrow, by about 5,000.

INVADING FORCES DAILY  
DRAWING CLOSER TO NISH

Position of Serbian Army Becomes More Precarious as Enemy Troops Advance.

LOOKING FOR AID FROM ALLIES

British and French Troops Already Taking Some Pressure From Them, While News of Russian Contingent Is Anxiously Awaited.

LONDON, November 2.—Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons to-day on the policy and plans of Great Britain, in which he did not disclose more than was already known, monopolized the attention of Europe to-night, and the fighting, which has been severe on some of the fronts, is receiving little attention.

The Austro-German forces and the Bulgarians continue their advance in Serbia, and are daily drawing closer to Nish, making the position of the Serbian army in the north more precarious. It is believed here, however, that the Serbians will be able to withdraw to the mountains and resist the invaders until the assistance which the entente allies have promised draws some of the pressure from them.

The British and French troops, which were landed at Saloniki, already are doing this in the south, and news of a Russian contingent, which is variously reported as having landed at Varna, or to be approaching Bulgaria through Roumania, is anxiously awaited.

On the western front, except for some fighting in Champagne, there is little or nothing doing, but on the eastern front at least three or four big battles are in progress.

The Germans continue their efforts to approach Riga from the west. They are also attacking west of Dvinsk and among the valleys south of that city, while attacks and counterattacks are almost continuous on the Stria River in Volhynia and along the Stria in Galicia. Both sides are claiming the advantage.

HAD \$100,000 LIFE INSURANCE

Publishing Company and Widow to Divide Estate of Edward L. Prestorius, Who Died by Own Hand.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Life underwriters to-day estimated that \$100,000 insurance would become payable through the death of Edward L. Prestorius, president of the German-American Press Association, who committed suicide yesterday.

GIFT TO HORSE HOSPITAL

Former Anna Gould Contributes \$5,000 Provided One of Stalls Is Named After Miss Edith Cavell.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, November 2.—The Duchess of Talleyrand (Anna Gould) to-day donated \$5,000 to the Blue Cross Horse Hospital on condition that one of the stalls be named after Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was shot to death after court-martial by Germans at Brussels on charges of aiding French and Belgian soldiers to escape to Holland. The Blue Cross Hospital was established for the care of war mounts wounded on the field.

THREE MEN KILLED IN  
REAR-END COLLISION

Fatal Accident on Chesapeake and Ohio Between Gordonsville and Charlottesville.

FREIGHT TRAINS  
WRECKED

Engineer Vass, Fireman Jarman and Brakeman Williams Met Instant Death When Their Train Crashes Into Freight Ahead.

Three men were killed in a rear-end collision between two freight trains on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Keswick, ten miles east of Charlottesville, at 10:20 o'clock last night. The two trains were east-bound.

J. A. Vass, engineer of the train which ran into the rear of the other train, was instantly killed, as was also his fireman, R. P. Jarman, and G. O. Williams, a brakeman, according to reports received in Richmond early this morning.

Several trainmen escaped injury by jumping before the collision.

LINE BLOCKED AT  
EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING

No official statement regarding the collision was obtainable at the offices of the Chesapeake and Ohio in Richmond this morning beyond confirmation that the wreck had occurred, and that three trainmen were killed. The line was blocked at an early hour this morning, but several wrecking crews were on the scene. Three carloads of cattle in one of the trains were derailed, and one load was badly damaged, several head of stock being killed.

The cause of the collision has not been determined, so far as could be learned in Richmond.

BRITISH WAR VESSEL SUNK

Torpedo-Boat Goes Down After Being in Collision at Gibraltar—Two Officers and Nine Men Missing.

LONDON, November 2.—The British admiralty this afternoon announced that the British torpedo-boat No. 96 was sunk at Gibraltar yesterday after being in a collision.

"Torpedo-boat No. 96, Chief Gunner John D. Sumner, R. N.," says the official statement, "was sunk yesterday in the Strait of Gibraltar after a collision with a merchant fleet auxiliary. Two officers and nine men are reported missing, and it is feared they were drowned."

The "96" was built twenty-one years ago. She was 140 feet long, and her displacement was 130 tons. She was armed with three three-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was eighteen men.

TURKS CAPTURE SUBMARINE

Take French Boat Almost Intact, and Probably Will Utilize Vessel Themselves.

BERLIN, November 2 (by wireless to Sayville).—According to the Overseas News Agency, the Turks captured the French submarine "Turquoise" nearly intact, and probably will utilize the vessel themselves.

ALL THREE STATES  
KILL AMENDMENTS  
BY BIG MAJORITIES

Overshadowing Issue in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION  
ALSO DEFEATED IN OHIO

Voters Reject Project to Adopt New Constitution in New York Commonwealth.

SMITH MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

Close Race Between Walsh and McCall for Governor of Massachusetts.

New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania defeated the proposition of granting suffrage to women by overwhelming majorities in yesterday's election.

The indicated majorities against suffrage were, at an early hour this morning, as follows: Massachusetts, 108,000 (returns complete); New York, 205,668 (about two-thirds of the State reported); Pennsylvania, 150,000 (about one-fifth reported).

This is the indicated result of the first big popular vote on the suffrage question in the Eastern States. New Jersey, the only other Eastern State that has voted on the question, defeated the proposition at a special election on October 19 by a majority of 56,000. In none of these four States will the women have the opportunity of getting the suffrage project before the voters again for some time; four years in New York; five in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and two in Massachusetts.

One general phase of the voting is that the antisuffrage ratios were quite as strong in the large cities, where the suffragists naturally centered their campaigns, as in the rural districts, where there was less campaign activity. New York City, with only 161 districts missing out of 2,079 districts, gave 362,323 against suffrage, as compared with 212,486 for the amendment. Buffalo, the second largest city in New York State; Rochester, Albany, Troy and a majority of the other cities of the State went against suffrage by unquestionable majorities. Ithaca, Niagara Falls and Jamestown were the only conspicuous exceptions to the rule.

In Boston the antisuffragists showed overwhelming strength, while in Philadelphia the ratio in most of the election districts first heard from indicates a vote of ten to one in opposition to giving women the vote.

DEFEATED BY BIG VOTE  
IN THE EMPIRE STATE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, November 2.—"Votes for Women," the most absorbing issue in the New York State election to-day, was defeated by approximately 200,000. Near midnight, 2,467 election districts out of 5,713 in the entire State, gave for suffrage, 241,028; against, 321,418. This ratio indicated the majority by which suffrage would be defeated. As early as 10 o'clock to-night suffrage leaders admitted defeat, but each declared that ultimate victory was assured. The result brought jubilation to the headquarters of the antisuffragists.

The defeat of the amendment came after one of the hardest fights ever made at the polls in this State. At suffrage headquarters to-night Dr. Anna Howard Shaw declared: "The fight is not over by any means. It has really only just begun."

Mrs. Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said: "We have defeated them decisively. Our organization will now enter into the fight against the appeal for a Federal amendment, which, we understand, will be the suffragists' next move."

MAJORITY OF 90,000 AGAINST  
ISSUE IN GREATER NEW YORK

Incomplete returns give a majority of about 90,000 against the amendment in Greater New York. Up-State districts rolled up more than 100,000 to defeat it.

The up-State fight was not without its rays of hope for the suffragists who scanned the early returns. Jamestown, in the western part of the State, voted 2,841 for and 1,498 against the amendment. Chautauque County gave a majority of 3,000. Troy, with its large percentage of women workers, voted 1,152 for the amendment, but, strangely enough, gave the suffragists 500 in favor of it, while Niagara Falls voted 2,370 for and 1,695 against the amendment. In Yonkers, the suffragists lost by only 130 votes, while Poughkeepsie was lost by only 600 and Catskill by 300. Suffrage won in the city of Schenectady by 1,300, and in that county by more than 1,000 votes.

But these were isolated successes, the small majorities, where obtained, being swallowed up by the overwhelming defeat in sections where the antagonistic influences could not be overcome.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION  
OVERWHELMINGLY LOST

The proposed new Constitution was overwhelmingly defeated. Incomplete